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H. W. Archer

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Harford County Maryland

From the history Asia - Rollin

Semiramis Queen of the Assyrians raised her self above her sex by her warlike disposition, she built magnificent cities, equipped fleets, armed legions and carried her victorious arms to the extremities of Asia. spreading terror and consternation every where Sardanapalus a succeeding prince surpassed all his predecessors in effeminacy and cowardice Was the immoderate ambition of that queen less blameable than the dissolute effeminacy of Sardanapalus Which of the two vices did the most mischief to mankind

Nineveh was founded by ~~Semiramis, Babylon~~ Ninus, Babylon by his queen Semiramis

Cyrus may justly be considered the wisest conquerer and most accomplished prince to be found in profane history. he was beloved because

he loved others; during the whole course of his government he was never heard to speak a rough or angry word. We may venture to say without fear of being mistaken, that the greatest exploits of Cyrus were owing to his education. How different from the greater part of those pretended heroes whom the world admires, who are its scourges and who reigned as bears and lions pounced on if they were masters.

At the public schools in Persia the youths were taught equity and justice as rhetoric and philosophy are taught at present.

The Persians thought it reasonable to put the merits as well as the demerits into the scale of justice — They never punished for the first offence.

Their taxes were levied partly in money and the rest in such commodities as the several provinces produced — The Army Cal-

vise restrained pensions in the necessaries of life such as wine, food, and clothing

The ~~Persians~~ people of Asia were naturally of a warlike disposition but in time they all grew effeminate through luxury and pleasure (the destroyers of every virtue) except the persians who maintained their courage chiefly through their education

The arts of sculpture, painting, dying, weaving, casting metals and many other useful arts were known to the ancients even after the flood. Architecture was also carried to a great extent in Asia though far short of the perfection to which it attained in Italy and Greece We are indebted to the Babylonians for the foundations of Astronomy; the clearness and serenity of the air were most favourable to this contemplation of the heavens and they were greatly assisted by the height of the tower of Babel

The principal causes of the declension of the persian empire were, their excessive magnificence and luxury; the abject subjection and slavery of the people; the bad education of their princes; and their want of faith in the execution of their treaties vows and engagements

From the history of Greece

The first written laws in Greece were enacted by Draco in Athens; their rigour was so great as to punish the smallest offence with death; they were written with blood but were soon repealed on account of their severity — Solon formed a new code which were only kept for the space of 10 years when the city of Athens returned to its former anarchy

It was remarked by Solon that if we suffer and approve of lying for our diversion it will quickly find its way into our serious engagements and all our business and affairs

Pliny observes that the tyrants were driven out of Athens the same year that the Kings were expelled from Rome

The Scythians were ignorant of all the arts and sciences, and void of them of vice and wickedness; they despised gold and silver and yet were the happiest and most contented people on earth: But alas luxury did at length effectually corrupt the manners of the Scythians and bring in that respect on a level with other nations

Cecrops a native of Egypt founded Athens A.M. 2448 Codrus the last King of Athens devoted himself to die for his country

Cadmus a native of Phoenicia came to Greece in the year of the world 2549 and seized upon Beotia where he founded Thebes

Sparta is supposed to have been founded A.M. 2488 by Lelex an Egyptian

Corinth began later than the other cities to be governed by particular Kings. It was at first subject to those of Argos and Mycenae; at last Sisyphus the son of Æolus made himself master of it. Bk 2 628
But his descendants were dispossessed of the throne by the Heraclidae about 110 years after the siege of Troy.

It was a long time before the Greeks had any great regard to Macedonia. It had subsisted 471 years before the death of Alexander, and it continued 155 years more till Perseus was taken by the Romans in ale 626 years.

In the naval battle of Salamis, the Grecian force consisted of 380 sail of ships nearly half of which were Attic; and were commanded by Themistocles. The Persian force was much greater. The Greeks proved victorious and the persians were entirely routed — Queen Artemisia greatly distinguished herself by

her courage and resolution. So that Persa-
es who was a spectator of the battle
cried out that the men had behaved in
this engagement like women and the wo-
men like men

Pausanias a Lacedaemonian by birth
was an able general and greatly distin-
guished himself at the battle of Platea
but ambition ruined him; he conceived
a base design, that cast an indelible
blot upon his fame, which was no oth
er than that of betraying his country to
the persians; He died a death worthy
of so base a crime

Themistocles the Athenian was truly
one of the greatest men that Greece ever
produced. He had a great soul and in-
vincible courage but was was wanting
in those essential qualities of the mind
sincerity and fidelity - He was general of
the Athenian forces in the war with Xerxes
and achieved many noble victories, Throug

his means Athens was rebuilt and he exerted all his power to ~~all~~ ~~to~~ its prosperity, the Athenians however grew envious to his glory and drove him into exile. He fled to the Persian ~~court~~ court where he was kindly received and loaded with honors, but still neither the ingratitude of his country, nor the kindness of his, could extinguish his love for his native land; for when Artaxerxes offered him the command of his armies and commanded him to carry on war with Athens he killed himself rather than obey.

The Sybarites carried their effeminacy so far that they actually removed from their city all artificers whose work was noisy; and would not suffer any cock or even even shrill piercing cry or sound disturb their balmy slumbers.

Cimon was the son of ~~Hostilius~~ Miltiades; to the valour of his father he added

the foresight and prudence of Themistocles with the justice of Aristides - He conquered all the neighbouring enemies of Athens and carried his victorious arms even into Persia his death was universally lamented

Pericles was perhaps the greatest politician Greece ever produced - for forty years together he rulled the Athenian people, but not by force, persuasion was was the septre by which he swayed their minds the eloquence of superior order which always brought the people over to his views In these qualities were united those of a great admiral and captain In fine he may be called the father of his country for the happiness he procured to every individual, and which he always had in view as the true end of his administration He died about the commencement of the Peloponnesian war

The Peloponesian war which was continued for 27 years at last ended in the capture of Athens — Fortune favoured both successively; till at length the whole of the Athenian fleet was taken by the Lacedaemonians under Lysander — Sedition was immediately laid to Athens which was obliged to yield and was placed by Lysander under the command of thirty tyrants: these after tyrannizing over the citizens for some time with the greatest cruelty were at length expelled by Lysias and Thrasybulus and ten others were appointed in their place who conducted properly as better than theirs

Soon after this Cyrus the younger a brave and noble though ambitious prince rebelled against his brother Artaxerxes and retreated to Cithroon him In this expedition he was assisted by the Greeks; by their assistance he ~~[illegible]~~ gained a vic

tory in a pitched battle but lost his life in single combat with his brother. The Greeks to the number of 10.000 having lost their leaders by treachery were left in an almost hopeless condition in the heart of the Persian empire 500 or 600 leagues from from their own country. - They did not however despair but having elected new leaders they surmounted innumerable difficulties and at last arrived safe at Greece. This retreat of the 10 000 is celebrated as the most bold and glorious thing of the kind that was ever accomplished. It not only showed the bravery and fortitude of the Greeks, but displayed the cowardice and weakness of the Persians in the strongest light, it shews at once that numbers are of no avail where courage is wanting - The Persians had armies of near a million men to oppose to the return of the Greeks and they used both force and treachery to prevent it but all their efforts

proved abortive - we see the ten thousand with unparalleled intrepidity breaking thro every obstacle that is opposed to their march defying the power of the greatest monarch on earth; and forcing their way through the most savage and hostile nations till at length they arrive at Greece and receive the praises and honor justly due their valour, they thereby entailed immortal renown on Greece and infamy on the Persian name

From the examples of Simoratis Queen Artemisia and Maria (the wife of a Persian Satrap who after his death governed his province with extraordinary ability) we may observe that prudence good sense and courage are common to both sexes

Lysander the Lacedaemonian did great service to his country by military skill It was he that put an end to the Peloponesian war which had lasted for 27 years and was at that time

likely to cost as many more. But he may justly be said to be his country's ruin — He introduced money into Sparta (which had been excluded since the time of Lycurgus) Though he despised it himself His vices entirely obscure all his glory — he regarded neither probity nor justice; falsehood fraud and perfidy appeared to him as legal methods for the attainment of his ends

Syracuse being subjected to the tyranny of Dionysius and his son was governed by them — for the space of 60 years with the utmost cruelty — At length the Dion an epoch of Syracuse having raised an army marched against the city then under the younger Dionysius, and after much difficulty succeeded in expelling him and restored the city to its liberty However after his death Dionysius returned and reigned two years making making in all 12 years — He was afterwards driven out by

the Corinthians under Timoleon (one of the greatest generals of his age) who not only restored Syracuse to its ancient liberty, but freed all Sicily from the yoke of tyrants — with an army of 7,000 or 8,000 men he conquered that of the Carthaginians consisting of at least 70,000 — He then retired from public life and settled in Syracuse with his family. When he was treated with the affection of a father and honored as a God

While Epaminondas' three victories had crowned alternately a kind of empire over Greece — the justice and moderation of Sparta had at first acquired it a distinguished preeminence, which the pride and haughtiness of its generals soon lost it — the Athenians while the Peloponnesian war held the first rank for the space of about 72 years. The Lacedaemonians again became the

the arbiters of Greece and continued
from the taking of Athens by Lysan-
der until the first war undertaken
by the Athenians after their reestablish-
ment by Conon, to free themselves
and the rest of Greece from the tyra-
ny of Sparta — At length Thebes
disputed the supremacy and by the
exalted merit of one man raised it-
self at the head of Greece — But the
that glorious condition was of short
continuance and perished with their
glorious leader Epaminondas — In peace
he remained in retirement and unknown
devoting himself entirely to literary
pursuits; but when he saw his country
oppressed by the tyranny of Sparta he came
with arms and showed the world that
Spartans were not invincible the most
remarkable ~~thing~~ trait in his character
is that with all his greatness he
was free from ambition

Philip King of Macedon ascended the throne in the 24 year of his age. Macedonia was then involved in civil wars on account of several different persons laying claim to the throne ~~and~~ who were supported by their different neighbours Philip however not only ~~subverted~~ established himself firmly upon his throne but also by his valour and cunning subjected all Greece to his dominion It was his design to have carried his arms into the Persian empire, and he had made the necessary preparations for this when he was assassinated at the public sacrifices — Greece deemed this the proper opportunity to throw off the yoke. And while the young King Alexander was employed in quelling the insurrections of the barbarians, they formed a powerful alliance against him. But he soon shewed them that he was inferior to Philip, neither in wisdom nor courage for on his return to Greece raged Thebes to the grou

and marched directly to Athens which submitted to his arms. He however treated it more mildly and forgave it the many injuries he pretended to have received — He was then appointed generalissimo of all the Greeks who were to carry on the war against Persia; the Lacedaemonians excepted who refused to enter into the league — Alexander was then little more than 20 years of age, having raised an army of about 30.000 foot and 5.000 horse he set out for the Persian empire, crossed the Hellespont and marched to the Granicus where an army of 100.000 foot and 10.000 horse had been assembled to oppose his passage. In coming up notwithstanding the banks of the river being very steep and the enemies drawn up in battle array on the opposite shore; he plunged in, crossed the river, routed the enemy and took their camp — Most of the cities surrendered voluntarily on his approach, and those which

opposed him were instantly stormed so that in a short time he was master of nearly all Asia Minor — Darius terrified at these conquests, marched against him at the head of 600.000 men, the armies met at Issus and Alexander gained a complete victory. He then marched into Syria and which country he soon subdued — Tyre made a most vigorous defence, so that he was almost compelled to raise the siege. He however at length after having surmounted innumerable difficulties stormed the city and put the inhabitants to the sword — From Syria he marched into Egypt which surrendered to him without the least opposition. He then became so vain of his victories that he wished to be thought a God and compelled the priests of the temple of Jupiter Ammon to announce him his son — Here the greatness of Alexander seems to have ended; too great prosperity ruined him and of his succeeding conduct does not history

his glory it at least casts a veil over it which greatly diminishes its lustre he henceforward becomes the type of flatterers and the contempt of all honest men having settled the affairs of Egypt, he again set out against Darius who had assembled another army more numerous than before — Darius had been sent for peace which Alexander would not grant unless on condition of his resigning the throne

a battle was fought near Arbella in which the Greeks were again victorious - Darius' power was now completely broken and Alexander found but little difficulty in subduing the rest of his empire He made himself master of Arbella Babylon Susa Persepolis in which he found immense treasures the more devoted much of his time of luxury and compelled all to worship him as a God. He now marched against the Scythians whom he conquered — About this time the Lacedemonians revolted between

defeated by Antipiter a general of Alexanders who was at that time in Greece.
Alexander was now become very proud and at a feast killed one of his nearest intimate friends for refusing him the homage he expected. He then marched into India determined to conquer more than his pretended brothers Bachus and Hercules. He soon succeeded in conquering as far as the Ganges when his army positively refusing to follow him any further, he was obliged to return. He halted at Babylon which he determined to make the seat of his empire, and began to clear it of its ruins but he soon after died in a fit of drunkenness to which he was of late very much addicted.

At his death his infant son was thrown when placed upon the throne; and in fact his empire was divided among his principal officers, these were continually engaged in mutual wars; each being ambitious to secure himself in absolute authority

and leaden the power of the others
To accomplish their ends they spared no
kind of injustice and artifice

At the death of Alexander Athens
again took up arms to recover its ancient
liberties but failed in the attempt a
garrison was placed in the citadel and the
government given to Demetrius Phalerus an
epile citizen who governed with so much
moderation and equity that the citizens
scarcely perceived that he was master. He go-
verned in this manner for 10 years until Deme-
trius Philredas son of Antigonus restored the city
to liberty - The Athenians seemed very grate-
ful they bestowed great honours upon their de-
liver and even went so far as to worship him
as a God - But this was of short continuance
and when after a defeat he fled to them for
refuge they shut their gates against him

The ambition of Alexander's officers con-
tinued them to war that they murdered his sons
and all his relations to secure them in their

possessions – Antigonus, Cassander, Demetrius, Ptolemy and Seleucus were the most powerful, and indeed the only ones of any pretensions after the death of the young King – The three latter dreading the ~~to~~ power of Antigonus entered into league against him and having conquered him divided the whole empire amongst themselves Cassander had Macedonia and Greece, Ptolemy Egypt Lybia Arabia and Palestine, Lysimachus, Thrace and Bythinia, and Seleucus all the rest of Asia where they established themselves with absolute authority and the title of Kings

At the death of Cassander a dispute arose between his sons for the throne by which means Demetrius son of Antigonus contrived to establish himself in Macedonia where he reigned for 7 years at which time he undertook to add Asia to his dominions but being deserted by his soldiers, the Empire fell to Lysimachus

Ptolemy governed in Egypt with great clemity until his death He formed a very ex

tensive library there which was greatly enlarged by his successors until at last it contain about 700.000 volumes this library was destroyed by the Romans in their wars wars with Egypt — It was again renewed and again destroyed by the Saracens

Lacedamonia had lost its virtue and with it their glory and liberty and like the rest of Greece imitated the effeminacy and luxury of Persia — Agis and Cleomenes 2 of its Kings endeavoured to restore the ancient disapline but all their efforts proved abortive — from this it was ruled by tyrants until it came under the dominion of the Romans

The Acheans who like the other states of Greece had maintained their liberty until the time of Philip and Alexander was afterwards governed by tyrants — They consisted of 12 cities of Peloponnesus which about 280 years before the Christian era formed a league, and being joined by some other cities, to expel the tyrants

and reestablish their ancient customs
Aratus was a great promoter of this and by his
patriotism and abilities gave great credit
to the Achean league

The Acheans join the Romans in a
war against Philip who is conquered
and all Greece restored to liberty ex-
cept Sparta which is governed by the
tyrant Nabis The Romans caused it to
be proclaimed by a herald at the Olim-
pic games that Greece was free

The Romans afterwards engage in
war against Antiochus King of Asia
whom they conquered

Philopoemen an illustrious leader
of the Acheans died 183 years before
Christ - He was called the last of the Greeks
as Brutus was the last of the Romans

Notes on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire

The most happy period of the Roman empire may be dated from the death of Domitian to the accession of Commodus. It was then governed by five successive emperors distinguished for their virtue and vigour. Such princes deserved the honour of restoring the republic had the Roman been then capable of enjoying a national freedom.

Commodus was exactly the reverse. A weak dissipated and inhuman he followed the inclinations of wicked ministers and sacrificed the noblest Romans to his hate. He spare himself up to the basest dissipation and even appeared in the circus as a gladiator. He was by his own household, murder, or even, kind was rewarded with the death and vice alone gained favour in his eyes

He was succeeded by Pertinax a good and just prince who might have been a blessing to the Roman people had not the Praetorians who preferred the indulgence of a licentious ruler, to the severity of a virtuous one murdered him 86 days after ascention

The Praetorian bands whose number scarcely amounted to 15000 was the first cause of the decline of the Roman empire They derived their institution from Augustus their authority was so great that they could dethrone or create an emperor at their pleasure

At the death of Pertinax the empire was offered to the highest bidder by the Praetorians and bought by Julian - The leaders of the provincial armies revolted and aspired to the throne - Severus succeeded and having conquered his rival Niger and Albinus and put Julian to death he ascended the throne in 193 - The

expelled the Prætorians and raised another band of about 50.000 - He put to death 41 Senators with their wives and children at one time saying that to be mild it was necessary first to be cruel - He avoided voluntary taxes and often corrected most of the abuses which since the death of Antoninus had infected the government - Rome enjoyed peace and prosperity during his reign but the luxury of the army and the relaxation of military discipline prevented the possibility of her ever enjoying her former state of freedom

The excess which arose from one per cent levied on all that was sold in public auction, was appropriated to the expences of the army; besides this 5 per cent of all legacies unless they devolved on the nearest relation were applied to the same purpose

The chief cause of the miseries of the Roman empire arose from the empire

not being hereditary; Upon the death of an emperor several generally contended for his seat and the empire was involved in civil war — During the reign of Gallienus the Provinces revolted and 19 different persons supported by their respective armies contended for the throne of all these (not one) enjoyed a natural death or a life of peace

The boundaries of the empire were so extensive that it was impossible to defend them against the frequent inroads of the Barbarians. As soon as one nation was suppressed another rose up in arms as that Rome and Italy were under alarm to avoid this division three other emperors with himself one of equal power and who with himself was called Augustus and over the Caesar and the other two were inferior men called Caesars; and were intended to assume the Caesar on the death of

their fathers (for they were adopted by them) — In the 21 year of his reign Diocletian resigned his office and spent the remainder of his days retirement He was the first of the emperors that did so

As the empire declined, the arts and sciences seemed to decline also - Painting and sculpture languished and there was none who excelled in poetry, history or or eloquence

It was with difficulty that Rome could support* the vestal virgins; notwithstanding the honors and rewards that were bestowed upon them it was difficult to procure a sufficient number; nor could the most horrible death always restrain their incontinence

Gibbon thinks that the number of the martyrs who suffered in the first age of christianity were much fewer than is commonly imagined and much fewer

than those who suffered from christians of different sects. He computes those of the ten years Maximin, (in which time persecution was severest) at about 2.000 many of whom were punished not as martyrs because they were christians as because they disobeyed the civil law while in Netherlands alone during the reign of Charles the fifth upwards of 100.000 are said to have suffered by the hand of the executioner

In the year 324 Constantine who remained sole monarch of the Roman empire removed the capital to Constantinople which he built with great splendour but such was the decline of the arts that he was compelled to rob the cities of ancient Greece of their ornaments to decorate his capital - Constantine who ~~was~~ is called some historians, the Great, & the right by Gibbon worthy of the name In the early part of his reign he deserved the op-

pellation of Constantine the great in comparison to the tyrants who preceded him or his cruelt and inexpiable crime which succeeded him - but he degenerated into a dissolute and oppressive monarch

Among the causes of the decline of the empire is enumerated a law of Constantine by which the exercise of Pagan worship was suppressed and a considerable part of his subjects were left without any public worship

Julian nephew of Constantine although he had been educated a Christian declared himself when he ascended the throne a votary of Paganism he restored the worship of the Gods which was almost totally neglected and rebuilt the temples that had been thrown down by the zeal of the Christians He was remarkable for his chastity temperance, and love of philosophy which occupied his ~~future~~ leisure hours He was of a warlike disposition and was generally successful this in his expeditions against

the Persians in which he attempted to imitate Alexander he failed and was killed in a skirmish with the enemy while retreating to his own dominions. He appealed universal toleration because he had labored the evil effects of persecution to the community and the impossibility of changing the minds and opinions of men by force. He used more effectual means, he adopted Christianism as the the worship of the court and forbid the Christians to teach schools as that the youth of the empire must either remain in ignorance or be taught only the maxims of Idolatry.

George of Cappadocia who was exalted to the archbishopric of Egypt was persecuted for his frank and downright he was massacred by the exasperated people and now worshiped as a saint and martyr - Saint George of England.

Theodosius following the example of his predecessors persecuted all the sect of Paler-

gion except his own. He compelled the Arian Bishops either to subscribe to his creed or renounce their offices supposing that when the leaders were removed the common people would yield to his opinions. Such conduct I think as contrary to the laws of justice as the persecution of the christians by the pagans. every man has a right to his own opinions especially on subjects of religion and of course any attempt to deprive them of this right would be as unjustifiable in one sect as in another — in christians as in infidels. He certainly had an effect to destroy the the empire it spoiled factions and disturbances throughout the country and alienated the minds of the citizens from their emperors. Those who did not professes the same religion despised him and of course did all in their power to displace him.

The sons of Theodosius unlike their father were weak and ignorant of the laws of government the empire was ruled entirely by ministers. When this was the case

the people will most generally have cause to lament his reign — Ministers may be able to blind their Knowledge of the weakness of their prince and the prospect of the Throne excites their ambition and induces them expect every means to increase their power without reference to good of the community — some may be more honorable but they are soon destroyed or driven into exile by the envy and malice of the more vicious — Philip for a long time defended the wreck of the empire against the Goths and averted for a few years the total overthrow of Rome. but his valour was ineffectual, the weak and enervated Romans unable to bear the weight of armour had thrown off their shields & helmets, the barbarians becoming better acquainted with the arts of war and the use of defensive armour increased in strength in proportion as the Romans became more helpless — they had been permitted to enlist in the Roman armies became acquainted with their weakness and above

by the prospect of an abundant spoil — the the booty of a thousand victories; their avarice could not be restrained, and tho' they might sometimes be successfully repulsed or appeased by a large reward, they would return again with redoubled violence — Such was dangerous state of the empire while Stilicho led the armies of Honorius but his valour was not long allowed to spread her protecting wings over his helpless country — He was accused and murdered by the villainous of the emperor.

The Emperor Honorius unable to defend the empire and afraid for his own safety retired to Ravenna a strongly fortified place when he remained at ease While Alaric King of the Goths ravaged Italy and encamped upon the walls of Troy Rome, which purchased her safety for a large sum of Gold Alaric the second time besieged the capitol and placed an Emperor upon the throne — after the space of a few years he for the third time

besieged the queen of cities but he treated her more rigorously — She was this time burnt and pillaged and her citizens sold as slaves She brought however so much in purse as might have been supposed for in the space of 7 years she so far recovered her splendour as to leave but just traces of her calamity The Empire was now in an awful State scarcely a year rolled by without the revolt of a province and during ten years of the reign of the crafty Honorius 7 Generals aimed at the throne during which time the Emperor remained at ease while his Generals suppressed the insurrections

Britain revolted in the year 409 and tho it was nominally restored yet their obedience was imperfect and precarious It was irrecoverably lost and the Emperors wisely acquiesced in her independence This shews the weakness of the Empire and State which it was reduced

Gaul also obtained a semblance of liberty

and the seven provinces were permitted to convene an assembly yearly for the purpose of examining into the state of affairs If such an institution had been universally established in the time of Trajan it would have preserved the empire from many evils and perhaps from destruction, But when it was established it was too far gone—nothing could save it.

From the division of the Roman world between the sons of Theodosius, which marks the establishment of the Eastern Empire, to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks was about one thousand and fifty years during all which time the Empire was on a perpetual decline

After Rome had been frequently sacked by Alaric, Attila, and Genseric the western empire was completely abolished. Odoacer the Roman Spent was entirely gone and they would quietly submit to the most ignominious servi

lude without the least resistance
about this limitless monarchy was es
tablished to which thousands resor
ted either through fanaticism or to
avoid oppression - The youth preferred
to spend their lives in idle seclusion
from the world, to profaning for their
liberties - The rich resorted there to avoid
the oppression of tyrants and the slav
or freedman could there enjoy a higher
standing and a better portion than
in the service of their masters - The a
rmy was thereby deprived of thousands
of her citizens who were in subsistance
det & mankind and may make this
a cloak to conceal the most heinous
crimes

# of Roman Jurisprudence

The primitive government of Rome was composed of an elective King a council of Nobles and a general assembly of the people war and religion were administered by the King and he alone proposed laws which were debated in the Senate and finally ratified or rejected by the voice of the Curiae

It seems to be a defect in this that the King alone should have the privilege of proposing laws many laws would be requisite to preservation of justice which could not suggest themselves to the mind of any one man, but which would be brought under consideration of the whole Senate were allowed to propose them

Romulus, Numa and Servius Tullius were the most celebrated ancient legislators, but each in a different branch of jurisprudence The laws of marriage the education of children and the rights of parents are ascrib-

to the wisdom of Romulus - The law of nations and of religious worship were introduced by Numa - The civil law is attributed to the experience of Servius - The State which he inclined towards a democracy was changed to despotism by Tarquin, and after the office of King was abolished the royal laws became odious or obsolete

The twelve tables which are said to have been brought to Rome by the decemvirs are supposed by Gibbon to have been composed by them, and declared to have been selected from the laws of Greece that they might be better received by the people - They were held in great veneration by the Romans they were committed to memory by and even a subject of deep meditation to the old they subsisted in the age of Justinian and are imperfectly revived by modern critics But they were overwhelmed by the variety of laws which at the end of the fifth century became more intolerable than the vices of the city

In the proprietors of one hundred thousand pounds of coffee, that is to the first class of citizens, ninety eight votes were assigned and only ninety five were distributed among the other five classes so that any measure could be carried for which the first class were unanimous — the people gave their votes viva voce as they passed over narrow bridges adapted to this purpose by which the vote of every man was known no room was left for intrigue but when this method was exchanged for secret ballot the abuse of freedom hastened the progress of anarchy and despotism

The ratification of the laws by the people at length became only formal and the dictates of Augustus even only once tremendously opposed but however little they opposed the will of the emperors, these popular assemblies were abolished by the successors of Augustus who perceived how great a barrier they might be to his despotism, and the Agis-

latin power was placed in the hands of of six hundred senators who were entirely dependent upon the will of the emperor

In all cases in which the law was silent or ambiguous the defect was supplied by the edict of the chief magistrates — the consul, dictator, censor and praetor. As soon as he ascended the tribunal he proclaimed by the voice of a crier by what principles he would be governed in the decision of doubtful cases. But this privilege at length became very corrupt and gave great room to the oppression of the magistrate; but this was in some measure counteracted by the Cornelian law which compelled him to adhere to the spirit and letter of his first proclamation

The perpetual edict was enacted by Hadrian. This excellent code was ratified by the senate; and instead of the twelve tables this was established as the invariable standard of Roman jurisprudence

The emperors enacted their edicts in the various characters of a Roman magistrate. Hadrian was the first who openly assumed full legislative power. The emperors were freed from all restraints but their own consciences. And their pleasure was in fact law

When Justinian ascended the throne the laws and legal opinions filled so many thousand volumes that it was impossible for any one man to possess or study it thoroughly. To remedy this he chose the most learned civilians to produce a reformation. They revised the Gregorian and Theodosian codes and selected from them the most wise and salutary laws, which they compiled into 12 Books called the Theodosian Code

Among the early Romans the virgin was given in marriage at the early age of 12 that she might be brought up pure, and obedient to the will of her husband. The bad

unlimited authority over her and could even kill her in case of adultery or drunkenness. As the republic advanced in refinement the matrons obtained a greater equality with their husbands

At first divorce was the sole prerogative of the husband but after the wife had become the equal companion of her consort, their union might be dissolved by either

To prevent the frequency of divorces Augustus required the testimony of witnesses to annul this solemn contract. If the husband was the defaulter he was compelled to pay over to the wife immediately her marriage portion; if the wife, she forfeited 1/6 of that sum

A Roman was allowed to keep a concubine whose station was considered between that of a wife and a prostitute — Many preferred this to marriage and after a good trial of her excellences he might

at any time make his children legitimate by the celebration of this ceremony

Children were at all ages entirely under the subjection of their parents and could even be sold by them: too much confidence was here placed in the natural affection of the parents. He should not have the privilege of destroying the happiness or of his son if his evil nature so inclined him

In making wills primogeniture was not taken into consideration but the patrimony was divided according to the affection of the parent or equally among all the children if no will was made.

By the law of Justinian a child could be disinherited by being left out of the will unless his offence was specified

There were 9 offences for which capital punishment could be inflicted 1st treason 2nd nocturnal meetings, whether for religion or public good, 3rd murder of a citizen, 4th malice of an incendiary, 5th Judicial

perjury. 6th Corruption of a Judge. 7th Libels and Satires 8th Nocturnal injury or destruction of a neighbours corn 9th Magical incantations — The Insolvent debtor was either executed or sold in Slavery beyond the Tyber - the rigor of these punishments was somewhat abated as the State became more civilized

An annual list of judges was chosen from the people - In each case a sufficient number was drawn by lot upon an urn, to whom the decision was left

A Roman accused of any capital crime might prevent the sentence of the law by suicide or exile. Tile his guilt was legally proved, he was presumed innocent. By this voluntary death his fame and fortunes were preserved to his children But if he escaped or committed suicide after sentence was pronounced it was taken as an evidence of his guilt and his property was confiscated — I can not conceive why the same act that before sentence

was an evidence of innocence, should after sentence be, to a consciousness of guilt. What man conscious of innocence would, by death or exile avoid the impartial trial of his unmanagnanimous countrymen? The act should rather prove his guilt. Suicide after sentence could neither be attributed justly to guilt or innocence since it was to avoid the tortures to which the criminal was doomed

The Feudal System in Scotland

At the accession of Robert Bruce the Feudal System prevailed throughout Europe — But in no other country was it carried to such a height as in Scotland — Then too it remained when most of the other Kingdoms of europe were freed from its oppression — Sufficient reasons can be assigned for this. But we will first give some history of the System itself — The Kingdom was divided among the nobles according to rank on condition of furnishing their monarch with a certain force whenever he might call upon them. These fiefs as they were called, were again subdivided among the vassals who in return bound themselves to attend in

arms upon their Lord in all his expeditions - and also to submit in all things entirely to his authority - offenders even tried crimes punished or pardon granted at his will in fact his power within the limits of the fief was completely despotic - the office of King as well as of Baron was at first elective - in fact his authority was about the same as that of a commander in chief and the Baron's equal to an inferior officer - in war when surrounded by an army his power was extensive - but in time of peace - without an army - without funds he was literally powerless - nothing could be done which did not coincide with the wishes of the nobles - & these or them in combination might

by retiring to their fortresses near his utmost force – a criminal by fleeing to the protection of a Lord might escape this fury – indeed his civil jurisdiction was very small

This great power of the nobles and consequent insignificancy of the King was owing in a great measure to the nature of the country mountains and rivers set bound to despotic authority. and afford the guilty or obnoxious a safe retreat from punishment – In such places beyond the reach of an army – where a single man could hardly climb the castles of the Barons were situated

The want of great cities in Scotland was another great cause of the aristocracy which then prevailed – whenever men on account

bedy to gather in numbers authority
of the magistrate must be re-
cognised - a police must be es
tablished - subordination must
arise But under the feudal
system commence the chief mean
of assembling men was neglec-
ted the vassals of each clan
formed a seperate society
we might suppose that the
King could easily crush the power
of a Baron with the forces of
those that remained loyal

Knowledge of Mankind

Travel is not as is imagined the best school for this sort of science. Knowledge of mankind is a knowledge of their passions. The traveller is looked upon as a bird of passage whose visit is short and which the vanity of the visitee wishes to make agreable. - All is show all false - all made up

The Young Duke

Falling in Love at first sight

Our first impression is anything but fleshly. We are struck dumb – we gasp for breath – our lips quiver – a faint-ness glides over our frame – we are awed; instead of gazing upon the apparition we avert the eyes which yet will feed upon its beauty. A strange sort of unearthly pain mingles with the unearthly phasm. And not till with a struggle we call back to our memory the common places of existence can we recover our common place demeanour. There are inner vision – there indeed are early feelings when our young existence leaps with its mountain torrents. But as the river of our life flows on our eye grows dimmer or our blood more cold

Young Duke

The
Union College Quarterly

"Give me a pen I'll publish wright or wrong,
Fools are my theme let satire be my song"

By Guitteau and Sullivan

First Edition
copyright secured

Schenectady City
1835

Union-College Juvenile

"Give me a pen I'll publish
right or wrong
God and my theme let solitude
my songs" — Byron

Attend O Union while thy praises I sing
And to thy shrine my grateful offerings bring
Thou "omnium gatherum" of wigs & tools
Dunces & monkeys, loggerheads & fools
Of saucy hoyfuls, cuss & tartish swine
Whose brutal natures laws cannot confine
Give ear ye numskulls subjects of my lays
Let each receive his proper share of praise

Poem

First on the roll of fame stands George. Hard
by a red sunner-that a boy was pass
When few years old this boy his course began
Nor yet an infant stood out like a man
The good folks stared & wondered now to find
So do know to acts of dwelling

The wise ones shook their heads disgraceful the
an imp of darkness was for Satan wrought
And thus the twig was bent it well a spray
And thus the tree's inclined in riper years
Young hopeful waxed in size & as he grew
Proceeded in crime & vice & manners
Old Satan grinned & see his favorite son
But envied much to see outstrip
By different steps from crime to crime his passions
Th out lawed ruffian he became at last
Despised at last by every friend & foe
He felt the pangs the damned alone can know
Just as the beam of selfish interest turns
For God & mammon he alternate burns
Thus was he crushed beneath the avenging rod
Thus proved a servant to the cause of God
So villain go. for all thy knavery last
The fate awaits thee thou'lt be damned at last

I meaner st spot now demands my view
Those ever dreds Tyrant tempter to rebellion

That little imp like Jacks with demon eye
In frolicking scorn & pass the epitaph by

Ye sceptics and sacreligious pair
Cease the sad mocking of the evening prayer
And thou poor soul in mercy cease those lays
For which our patience so lovingly pays
Rather in silence rest content to know
That laurel coronals can never bloom for you
Now art at best a mamby pamby poet
With a bad heart & all thy verse show it
So pure a dress to that poor chum of thine
Would be to cast our pearls before swine

Another sort of fools my muse now sings
Takes little thought underneath thy wings
Be his companion when your native smiles
Fan his ardour in Botanic toils
Go then again in Madagascar's isle
Pierce & hail hunt the unicorn awhile

Allend him still. & Kindly grant our Mon
His safe return back to his native shore
Guard Thompson from the shares poor villain lies
For let temptation in to him be made
Next if Claus eye can hover so very close
Glances at the friend of Meeks - that companion and
Disguised Austins, off vex & cast the slave
Insidious & mean - a despicable knave

* * * * * - - - - - - - - - - - -

* * * * * - - - - - - - - - - - -

Set "damned Iago" now his arts forego
And in a Bumpkin his superior know
Clear black a heartless hypocrite
Not e'en the Devil can with him compete
His Golden hues he sought so long to gain
He yet shall work & still shall seek in vain

Ye. Indicted cubs have at you all hitherto
Butterworths Babcock & Augustus Schell
But stop a bit I must confess contrite
Such things as you do not excuse deed.

In vain Low Kyle I've fulsomely expressed
My grief at seeing thee of speech divest
But wider yonder I give thee Clay due land
And think you'd better stay where the fiends
And O – may Heaven grant that every man
Barren of Thought, hence folds a doffit your
blaw

Make John O' Taylor from the dusty desk
In which they ~~Goddess-Dulness~~ Empress steeped
Deserve the meed of bards as great as theirs
And wreathe this chaplet round thy honored brow
With can thy mind from Byrons mind pinnace
And save a genius great as his from ruin
Imperial Rome may boast a drawing name
Nor land for then an equal rank may claim

"Pellige composed the Great" can this be true
"Such the" talent: he desires to shew
Thus the feelings - This the sense refined
Let adorned & dignified his mind?
Accuser. now till life shall close
Truth in mind I never can oppose

Henceforth I'll live alone for slandrous arts
I have triumphed & from me turned all hearts,

But cease o muse about myself to claim
And wield the lash of satire once again
Guitteau 'tis said did in the "trust" assist
Perhaps you're pool enough to swallow this
Guitteau indeed's the object of my hate
And he has felt it as you've seen of late
But this now Cross that I did subsidize
The wretched maker I've composed these lies
The aforesaid Bears - the turncoat & turncoat
To do such meanness as the new Servant
Now they injured invent their rats & lies
On those who know them & who them despise

Can follow instinct by great nature given
And but obey the inner dictates of heaven

Their silly acts - their venomy so rather
Are naturally produced by want of sense
How foolish then to expect that Byron's sage
Could ever be other than a silly age
Still let him practice grinning & grimace
For such things best become his monkey face
Which indelibly has nature's seal
Stamped on his phiz the features of the de'il
But tho' 'tis ugly as embodied sin
It scarce betokens half the mind within
Then envy broods & scowls with jaundiced eye
And disappointment pours forth many a sigh
Malevolence - deceit are inmates there
Worse - condition thither speak repair
Hence water clarke another a pick pocket
Or know his species by his Jemmy wood
And to imitate the hand he lies
He never make an ape of Byron sire

Epigram & Allen why will men take you
Unless unwitted course before

And Dr Watts Clutter Clarke formed for women
Shall low vulgarity Chevast natives clam
Thus is and ever shall be my motto
"Procul profanum vulgus et arceo"

Edward Fuller shuts that brazen throat
For stun they heavens with its thundering note
And Henly, thou to savages akin
Thou ass complete within a lion's skin
Dar'st thou apostate still pretend to say
Vengeance is mine & I will full repay

Let Henry Kalygate stand forth to view
And to the billiperdan give his due
A little man who shuts in tight & stays
And shrunks in slaughter whilst full half his days
Clarke now my muse this well deserved dose
Your crack to play wrenging satire thing
Fools be advised. an humble silence
So may your names in kind oblivion
Let dastard knaves with trembling know
That vengeance sure awaits the assassin blow

Receipt for making novels

Take a pair of pistols and a pack of cards a cooking-book and a set of new quadrilles; mix them up with half an intrigue & a whole marriage and divide them into three equal portions

The Young Duke

Common Place Book
1831

My passions were strong – they told me to suppress them. The precept was old and seemed wise – I attempted to enforce it. I had already begun the lesson. I had now only to renew it. Fortunately I was diverted from this task or my mind in conquering its passions would have conquered its powers. I learnt in after lessons that the passions are never to be suppressed; they are to be directed and when directed they are rather to be strengthened than subdued. Buchanan

It is the feeble not the enlarged mind that prepares easily to conviction. It is confined and short sight of ignorance which unable to comprehend the great teachings of truth, forms only

into its narrow and obscure corners occupying itself in scrutinizing the atoms of a particle while the eagle eye of wisdom contemplates in its widest scope the luminous majesty of the whole. Survey our faults — our errors — our vices — fearful and fertile yield trace them to their causes — all these causes resolve themselves into our ignorance. Erasmus has already seen that from this source flows the abuses of religion, it is also from this source flows the abuses of all other professions. Ignorance makes things either because we know not its real use, or because with an unequal blindness we imagine the abuse more ad-

-apted to our happiness. But
as ignorance then is the sole
spring of evil so as Know-
edge is the antidote of ignorance
it necessarily follows that
were we consummate in Knowledge
we should be perfectly good
He therefore who retards the
progress of of intellect counte-
nances crime; may be a state
is the greatest of criminals

Bulwer

There are in Knowledge three excellences – First that it appeals to every man, – the most selfish and the most exalted – his peculiar inducement to good – It says to the former – "Serve mankind and you serve yourself" to the latter. "In choosing the best means to secure your own happiness you will have the same inducement of promoting the happiness of mankind"

B. Cwat

The second excellence of Knowledge is that even the selfish man when once he has begun to love virtue from latter motives becomes the former motive as he increases the love and at last worships the deity whom upon he only covetted the gold upon the altar

B. Cwat

"— — — — — 'Tis sweet to hear
At midnight on the blue & moonlit deep
The song & oar of Adria's gondalier
By distance mellow'd, o'er the waters sweep.
'Tis sweet to see the evening star appear;
'Tis sweet to listen as the night winds creep
From leaf to leaf 'tis sweet view on high
The rainbow, bared on ocean, span the sky

'Tis to hear the honest watchdog's bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
our coming & look brighter when we come
'Tis sweet to be awakened by the lark
or lulled by falling waters; sweet the hum
of bees, the voice of girls, the song of birds
"The lisp of children & their earliest words;"

Don Juan

"— That old impulse which our wisest creeds
Makes men like cattle follow him who leads"

Don Juan

"Rise a man's family & he may crook it
But keep your hands out of his trousers pockets"

Don Juan

"It is a pleasant thought perhaps to float
Like Pyrrho on a sea of speculation
But what if carrying sail capsize the boat?
Your wise men don't know much of navigation:
And swimming long in the abyss of thought
So apt to tire: a calm & shallow station
Well nigh the shore is safe when one stops
short & gathers

"Your pretty shells, is best for moderate bathing"

Don Juan

The superstitious Hindoo girl lights her lamp & placing it in an earthen vessel commits it to the waves. Anxiously she watches it as it floats down the stream, for from its safety or destruction she divines the fate of her absent lover. In as frail a bark are all the hopes of this world ~~founded~~ ventured. Every breeze threatens it with distruction. Even the light spray as it rises from the surface may overwhelm it in the ocean of disappointment

Love bears within its breast the very germ
of change; & how should this be otherwise?
That violent things move quickly find a term
as shown through nature's whole analogies
And how should the most fierce of all be firmest?
Would you have endless lightnings in the skies
Mutterings here & there with little rays enough:
Now should the tender passions o'er be tempest
Don Juan

The Devil hath not in all his quiver's choice
An arrow for the heart like a sweet voice

Byron

Were things but only called by their right name
Caesar himself would be ashamed of fame

M[illegible] mind like to a woman earth discovers

Byron

For few of the soft sex are very stable
In their resolves - alas! that I should say

Byron

Nor floud praise, nor honied lies in rhyme
Can blazon evil deeds, or conceal a crime

Maidens like moths are ever caught by glare
And Mammon wins his way where Joseph might
at stake

"The widowed Indian when her lord expires
Mounts the dread pile and leaves the funeral fires
So falls the heart of Thraldom's bitter sigh
So virtue dies, the spouse of liberty."

Campbell

Truth

"Truth ever lovely since the world began
The foe of tyrants and the friend of man."

Campbell

The Sceptic

Ah me! the Cassellis wreath that murder's reeks
Blood-mirrored and watered by the widows tears
Seems not so foul, so tainted, and so dread
As waves the night shade round the sceptic head

Campbell

"Chide not his peace proud reason! nor destroy
"The shadowy forms of unrealities joy
"That urge the lingering tide of life and pour
"Spontaneous slumber on his midnight hour.

Campbell

Nor aught so good but strained from that fair use
Revolts from true birth stumbling on abuse
Virtue itself turns vice when misapplied
And vice sometimes by action dignified

Romeo & Juliet

— — — — Young men's love then lies
Not truly in their hearts but in their eyes

The same

1831

Miscellaneous

Notes Addresses	1
Pizarro plays	1
Lalla Rookh	1
Reid on the mind	1
Old Bachelor	1
British Spy	1
Young Duke	2
Woodstock	2
Eugene Aram	2
Diary of a Physician	2
Spectator	
Table talk of Napoleon	1
Homer's Iliad	2
Collins belles lettres	1
Lady of the Lake	1
Marmion	1
Lay of the last Minstrel	1
Lord of the Isles	1
Memoirs of Cresselius	1
Life of Mahomed	1
Interior or Ghost seer	1

Scotts

Miscellany

Rob Roy	1
Ecarta	1
The Ambitious Student	1
Kenilworth	1
England & the English - Bulwer	
St Ursula or England	1
Mrs Trollope	1
Mazeppa Head	1
Peter Simple	3
Junius Letters	1
Macaonta	2
Moores Melodies	
Pirate	2
Crokers Life of George 4th	1
Shakespeare - - - -	
Jacob Faithful By the author of Peter Simple	
Scotch Book	2
Last Days of Pompeii	2
Petronius of the Rhine	1
Philip Augustus	3
Combe on Health	1

1832 Law Books

March Grabis English Law 1
Blackstone 4
Kents Commentaries 4
Shepherds Touchstone 1
Chitty on Contracts 1
Comyns on Contracts 2
Fletcher Commentaries 3
Woodfalls Landlord & Tenant 1
Roberts on Frauds . . . 1
Stephen on Pleading 1
Gilbert's Civil Pleas 3
Powell on Devises 1
Starkie on Evidence

1821

	~~Hist~~ History	
	Modern Europe	1
	Hume England	4
	Robinson Hall, & Otto	1
	Miller Greece	4
	Cates Italy	2
Read or Collyer	Rollin Ancient History	8
	Gibbons Roman Empire	
	History of America	2

L. B.

It is a common opinion that the knowledge acquired is commensurate with the number of books read. I am of an entirely different opinion as to this. The manner in which the community of mankind peruse books tends little to their improvement - they read too much and think too little. I would place far more reliance on the positive knowledge of an individual who had read but a few works than of another who had skimmed over a choice library

Coet. Notes Lectures

Questions for debate.

1 Should a representative be bound by the will of his constituents —

2 Should every man be allowed the privilege of voting —

3 Were the effects of the Crusades advantageous or injurious to the world in general —

4 Are the anti masons justifiable in their proceedings against the masons —

5

6

7

Read and Reflect

One who has not fortitude to resist the wish of another altho' he secretly disapproves it, is possessed of a false modesty more destructive to peace, virtue and honor than the greatest vice

Never receive any thing as a maxim until you have first examined it yourself & are satisfied of its justness

Quantam in Modo Fortiter in re

Have a wise & opinion of yourself & adhere to them firmly. But then do it with good humour & without vanity.

Quantum in Modo Fortiter in re

J. W. S.